

**FILED**

**JUN - 7 2012**

Clerk, U.S. District & Bankruptcy  
Courts for the District of Columbia

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

HAYZEN TURNER, JR., )  
 )  
 Plaintiff, )  
 )  
 v. )  
 )  
 ERIC HOLDER, )  
 U.S. Attorney General, )  
 )  
 Defendant. )

Civil Action No. **12 0927**

**MEMORANDUM OPINION**

This matter is before the Court on the plaintiff's application to proceed *in forma pauperis* and his *pro se* complaint. The Court will grant the application and dismiss the complaint.

It appears that the plaintiff is serving a term of imprisonment imposed by the United States District for the Northern District of Alabama upon his conviction of various drug and firearms offenses. *See* Compl. at 4. He claims that the statutes under which he was prosecuted and sentenced "[have] never been passed by Congress," *id.* at 5, rendering the "Federal Indictment . . . invalid," *id.* at 8, and causing him "to be . . . falsely imprisoned." *Id.* The plaintiff brings a claim against the Attorney General under *Bivens v. Six Unknown Named Agents of the Federal Bureau of Narcotics*, 403 U.S. 388 (1971),<sup>1</sup> and asks the Court to declare the statutes invalid and to order his immediate release. *Id.* at 43-44.

The plaintiff's challenges to the statutes and his incarceration must be presented to the sentencing court in a motion under 28 U.S.C. § 2255. *Taylor v. U.S. Bd. of Parole*, 194 F.2d 882, 883 (D.C. Cir. 1952) (stating that a motion under Section 2255 is the proper vehicle for

<sup>1</sup> *Bivens* recognized a cause of action for damages against federal officials acting under color of their authority who violate a claimant's constitutional rights.

(N)

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challenging the constitutionality of a statute under which a defendant is convicted). Section 2255 provides specifically that:

[a] prisoner in custody under sentence of a court established by Act of Congress claiming the right to be released upon the ground that the sentence was imposed in violation of the Constitution or laws of the United States, or that the court was without jurisdiction to impose such sentence, or that the sentence was in excess of the maximum authorized by law, or is otherwise subject to collateral attack, may move the court which imposed the sentence to vacate, set aside or correct the sentence.

28 U.S.C. § 2255(a) (emphasis added). And because plaintiff's claim goes to the fact of his incarceration, he cannot recover damages in this civil rights action without showing that his confinement already has been invalidated by "revers[al] on direct appeal, expunge[ment] by executive order, declar[ation of invalidity] by a state tribunal authorized to make such determination, or . . . a federal court's issuance of a writ of habeas corpus." *Heck v. Humphrey*, 512 U.S. 477, 486-87 (1994); accord *White v. Bowie*, 194 F.3d 175 (D.C. Cir. 1999) (table).

The court will dismiss the complaint. An Order accompanies this Memorandum Opinion.



United States District Judge

DATE: 5/31/12